QUAINT CUSTOMS DATING BACK CENTURIES

A Multitude of Little Wheels Revolving Within the Larger, Forming a Complicated Affair. Subdivsions of Power.

genius of democratic science which, to say out the majority of the city improvements, the least of it, has attained at the present day a development amply justifying a little of streets and drainage. extravagance of metaphor.

Lord Rosebery's tribute was spoken in the both Rosebery's tribute was spoken in the prophetic tense some years ago, writes a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express. It has not yet attained a complete fulfillment, inasmuch as a certain amount of regulation and readjustment is still required. But the great mass of the imposing structure, built up into working order, diminishes into being sillacance the minor imperfections which yet remain to be remedied. Active tongues and vigorous pens continue to advocate various reforms, but enough has been established. Prior to the passing of the local governmented by six poor law school districts of the officials ment act of 1888. London had no greater ous reforms, but enough has been established to merit the investigation of interested inquirers and to demonstrate the wisdom of that great principle of devolution which un-

To the casual observer the London municipal system looks like the rigging of a sall-ing ship—apparently a mass of complicated confusion and inextricable entanglement the tangle and confusion were very real facts. There existed in those days a heterogeneous army of local authorities whose areas of control crossed and overlapped each other in a perfectly bewildering manner. In this state of chaos, without form and void, matters struggled on until the spirit of the act of 1888 moved upon the face of the troubled waters of local government. At its bidding the darkness of the Metropolitan board vanished for evermore and the land was illumined with the light of the county coun-

Complication to a certain extent there must ever be in a place like London. It is the arena of a continual conflict between ancient traditions and rights; on the one hand, and modern institutions and democratic ideas, on the other. In 1888, when the conflict threatened a crisis, the matter was, as usual in English concerns, settled by a compromise. Thus it comes about that, while theoretically the modern insti-tution of the London county council exermunicipal control over the whole area of the metropolis, its operations are pract excluded from those parts which, hallowed by historic tradition and enshrined in the panoply of ancient laws and charters, He within the boundaries of what is known as "the city."

LONDON'S ANCIENT CORPORATION. To properly understand the present postion of the city it must be borne in mind that in 1888 London was made a county within the meaning of the act. Prior to that year the metropolitan area, which ran into the three counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent, was judically controlled by the respective lords-lieutenant (that is, governors), sheriffs and justices of the governors), sheriffs and justices of the peace of those counties. Now the metropolis has a lord Heutenant, sheriff and commission of the peace of its own, and is officially known as the county of London. It covers approximately an area of about 76,000 acres, or 124 square miles. The city proper—that old, once walled-in city of Lon--with its exclusive corporate system and its 670 acres of area, lies as nearly as possible in the center of London county—a sort of municipal Island in the surrounding sea of Greater London.

The ruling body in the city (it must be remembered that by "city" throughout this article I refer only to the present dominion of the ancient corporation) consists of 206 councilors and twenty-six aldermen, one of whom is annually elected by his fellows to the dignity of lord mayor. Collectively and for general administrative purposes, councilors and aldermen sit together as the court of common council, under the presidency of the lord mayor. The alder-men and lord mayor constitute the judical authority or magistrates of the city, and sit for that purpose as the court of aldermen. The whole system of the city's government is hoary with antiquity. It dates back to the confines of the prehistoric age. A char-

the conness of the predictor age. A trac-ter of William the Conqueror is still in ex-istence, granted by the Norman monarch to the bishop, Portreeve, and burgesses of the city of London. Therein is guaranteed the security of their ancient privileges "as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor."

Beyond the election of the lord mayor and
a few other officials the administrative power

of the guilds has long ceased to exist. At present, however they are surrounded with no little pomp and state, and most of them possess great sums of funded wealth. They represent officially, or nominally, every con-ceivable trade and handleraft, from brewers to needlemakers, and there is even a guild for a community of men not regarded exactly as traders-the guild of parish clerks! ELECTING THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

But to return to my muttons: Two two aldermen chosen by the liverymen submit themselves to the court of aldermen, with whom the final decision rests. Of course it is courtesy for each candidate to vote for when a candidate has been known to vote a straight ticket for himself. This little election buriness takes place every Michaelmas, and on November 9 the new lord mayor represent travels in magnificent state from the guild hall to the court of the lord high chancellor in the Strand. His election is there conin the Strand. His election is there confirmed by the highest judicial officer of the realm, and the choice of the aldermen officially approved by the "keeper of the queen's conscience." The lord mayor and his "show" with its military escorts, bannered trumpets, emblematic cars, numerous bands and gorgous state carriages return to the guild half prime minister and several members of his vote more than once in one division.

privileges and dignities. His title "Right Honorable" means that he is de jure a privy councilor in the event of the sovereign's death, and until the proclamation of the successor to the crown. The signature of tha lord mayor must be attached to the proclamation of the new sovereign in succession. He has the rank and restricted in the board consists of twenty-nine moderate members and twenty-six progressive.

The obligatory subjects taught at the schools are reading, writing and seither the schools are reading, writing and seither the schools are reading. city proper he ranks next to the sovereign, taking precedence even of princes of the royal blood. He is officially also coroner for the city of London, but this duty is, of course, performed by a deputy. No troops can pass through the streets without his ex-press permission, and he receives quarterly, under the queen's sign manual, the pass-word of London's ancient fortress—the Tower. Finally his lordship is a trustee of St. Paul's cathedral, perpetual excheator of the city, chief magistrate within the walls, and public dispenser of the nation's hospitality. His emoluments consist of an official residence and a salary of \$50,000 a year. It generally costs him another \$50,-000 to maintain his state and table.

THE ALDERMEN. Should an alderman refuse to serve after being elected he is liable to be fined \$500. It is very rare, however, that an alderman refuses. The office generally secures a baronetcy for its holder, and there are at least a score of peers of the realm who trace the first substantial step toward the greatness of their families in the fact that an ancestor held the office of lord mayor. The qualifications of electors of aldermen

Property in city rated at not less than

\$50 per annum, or,
2. Name of parliamentary register, or,
3. Those who would have been entitled They are supported partly by local rates of Rome.

body under the supervision of commission—on the scriptures that Catholics do, are far more prone to self-murder than the followers of Rome.

to each ward varies from four to sixteen. They are elected annually and the electors' qualifications are the same as for alder-

The common council is a legislative as well as a deliberative body. It can alter and amend its own constitution. In this respect it differs essentially from the county council, which is merely deliberative.

The administrative duties of the common council are mostly discharged by the ordinative duties. The page of this army with 317 horses. The pag of this army "The variest machine the world has ever seen!" Such was Lord Roschery's emphatic comment upon the great fabric of London local government—that colosnal product of the gation of power from the council to carry den, does not extend over the whole police

POLICE OF THE OLD CITY. The city police, the only municipal body of its kind in the kingdom, are controlled

Frior to the passing of the local government act of 1883, London had no greater representative governing authority. The Metropolitan Board of Works, which was first established in 1855, undertook certain municipal duties. But it was not elective. Its members were nominated by a body now extinct, called the "Vestries District Board of the City Corporation." Main drainage was the principal matter committed to the charge of the Board of Works. Later on the fire brigade and street improvements, and by de-Some initiation into the mysteries of the craft (so to speak) is necessary ere you can properly realize the method and order pervading the whole. Before 1888, in the dark ages of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the dark ages of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the speak of the metropolitan board of Works, and the speak of the metropolitan board of Works, and the most enduring monument in spite of the most enduring monument. In spite of as its most enduring monument. In spite of this and numerous other achievements it never became a popular body. At the op-portune moment, when Mr. Ritchie, as presi-dent of the Local Government board, was advocating his scheme for the improvement of county government, the Metropolitan board fell into disgrace. A parliamentary inquiry revealed some grave scandals. Several of the officers were convected of corruption, while some of the members were not above suspicion. It was, therefore, abolished and a representative body, the present county was created.

council, was created.

At this time the metropolis had already seen divided into fifty-eight parliamentary constituencies, including the city. These were taken as the electorate divisions for London's county council. Two members were appointed to each division and four to the city. There is thus a total of 118 county councilors. The actual strength of the coun ell, however, is 137, the additional nineteen

THE REORGANIZED BODY. . The first county council, which went into ssion on January 17, 1889, had for its chairman Lord Rosbery. He was succeeded by Sir John Lubbock. The present chair-man is Sir Arthur Arnold.

The county council elections take place very third year on the same day in March. sits weekly, one-fourth of the total numper being necessary to form a quorum. The members emulate the example of the political world by dividing themselves into two parties—the progressives and the moderates. These names sufficiently indi-cate the different lines of policy pursued. hey respectively correspond to a large extent with the radical and conservative

parties in the House of Commons. Inasmuch as the electoral divisions dentical with the parliamentary constituencies, it will be interesting to the two franchises. The qualifications of parliamentary electors are: 1. Occupiers of dwelling houses, without regard to clue. 2. Occupiers of tenement dwellings.
Occupiers of premises other than dwelling houses which are over £10 clear annual value. 4. Persons who live in houses by reason of their occupation. (This is called the service franchise and includes shop assistants living on shop premises, etc.)
5. Lodgers occupying rooms of the value of

f10 per annum. have been in possession of the house, premises or lodgings from July 15 of one year to July 15 of another. He may move from me part of a division to another and retain his vote, but if he moves to another division he must qualify again. Women canot vote under any circumstances. Compare the above with the county coun

I franchise, Voters must be occupiers of dwelling ouses or tenements, irrespective of value. Women can vote who occupy houses of eir own right.

Freeholders, as such, comprised in the third paragraph above, are not included, but members of the House of Lords who take no part in parliamentary elections can vote. Service voters and lodgers are excluded. Voters must reside within a radius of fifen miles of the county.

Although a voter may have property qual-ifications in half a dozen divisions he can only vote in one. The reverse is the case in the parliamentary franchise. The qualifyng period is the same in both cases. In the discharge of its very extensive unctions the county council avails itself largely of the system of committees, isting of delegates appointed from its own members. While the council has firmly established its reputation as a businesslike body, there are many who strongly advocate an extension of the committee system as the best means of preventing delay and se-curing the rapid dispatch of the multifari-

LONDON'S SCHOOL BOARD.

ous duties devolving upon so comprehensive

The London school board is a central representative body. It owes its origin to the late Mr. Forster's elementary education act, and was established in 1870. It consist f fifty-five members, male and female. The elections are triennial, and conducted on the cumulative voting principle. purpose the metropolis is divided into eleven electoral divisions, the city forming one. There is no register for school board elec geous state carriages return to the guild hall tors. The rate book is used for that purpose and later in the evening he entertains at a Every one, irrespective of sex or position and later in the evening he entertains at a magnificent banquet one or more of the princes of the blood and occasionally the sovereign. It is also customary for the their rates or not! But no elector must be their rates or not! But no elector must be their rates or not! But no elector must be their rates or not! But no elector must be their rates or not! cabinet to accept the hospitality of the new number of members to each division varies "king of the old city." and the lord chancellor himself, accompanied by lord justices, puny barons and other great lights of the English bench, is also among the eminent guests.

The system of voting must be described as a defective one. This must be described as a defective one,

proclamation of the new sovereign in succession. He has the rank and precedence of girls. But the London youths and maidens cession. He has the rank and precedence of an earl, and the lady mayoress the rank and precedence of a countess; but in the branch of education they desire. The tuition in board schools is free and the attend-ance compulsory between the ages of 5 and 13, but a child between 11 and 12 is not required to attend if he or she has passed the "sixth standard." It is part of the duty of the school board to enforce attendance, and a staff of officers is kept for that purpose. The cost of the whole system is defrayed parily by rates and partly by government grants. The board is also empowered to raise loans. The salaries of teachers and wages of caretakers and cleaners amounted in 1895 to a total of £1,209,541. The organ-ization of the board's work is simplified by the employment of six standing committees. In addition to these there are the divisional committees, consisting of the members for each electoral district, who meet once a month for the consideration of special bus-iness affecting the work of the schools. District visitors are nominated by them and work under their supervision. There exist also about 2,000 local managers, who are nominated by the divisional committees, and retain office so long as they make a minimum number of attendances. The London school

poard sends three representative delegates to the Technical Education board of the London county council. POLICE OF GREATER LONDON. The metropolitan police are an imperial body under the supervision of commission-

HOW LONDON IS GOVERNED by right of their city property to be on the parliamentary register if they resided within the city boundary.

The common council is not quite so ancient as the court of aldermen. The first one of which there is any recorded evidence and "stage carriages," together with the drivers and conductors of same; they regulate fares, etc., in the streets, and grant parliamentary register if they resided within they undertake the licensing of cabs and "stage carriages," together with the drivers and conductors of same; they regulate fares, etc., in the streets, and grant parliamentary register if they resided within they are consult with the drivers and conductors of same; they regulate fares, etc., in the streets, and grant parliamentary register if they resided within they are consult with the drivers and conductors of same; they regulate fares, etc., in the streets, and grant parliamentary register if they resided within they are consult with the drivers and conductors of same; they regulate fares, etc., in the streets, and grant parliamentary register if they resided within they are consult with they are consult with the aldermen. The first of control extends a considerable distance beyond the country of London proper, embracing the whole of Middlers, etc. Their area of control extends a considerable distance beyond the country of London proper, embracing the whole of Middlers, etc. Their area of control extends a considerable distance beyond the country of London proper, embracing the whole of Middlers, etc. Their area of control extends a considerable distance beyond the country of London proper, embracing the whole of Middlers, etc. Their area of control extends a considerable distance beyond the country of London proper, embracing the whole of Middlers. dlesex and reaching well into Heriford-shire, Essex, Surrey and Kent, a total of 442,750 acres, excluding the city. This represents a radius of fifteen miles from Char-ing Cross and a population of between five

of thirty-two superintendents, 589 inspec-tors, 1,890 sergeants and 12,831 constables, with 317 horses. The pay of this army of peace preservers for the year ending March 31, 1896, was \$1,266,311. The jurisarea: nevertheless it reaches far beyond the county boundary, comprising 269,140 acres, and controlling the morals of upward of five million persons. The term "Greater London" is now generally understood to include the metropolitan police

the authorities which levy and collect the rates. In other cases this function is dis-

charged by the parish vestries.

The Metropolitan Asylums board is a cen tral authority and has existed since 1867. Its object is to provide accommodation for the infectious sick and the harmless insane. The act that since 1890 it has had to provide hospital room for other than pauper patients revents it being described as exclusively a poor law institution. Its asyluma derive their inmates mainly through the boards of guardians, who secure payment from the rel-atives when possible. There are seventy-three members of the board, fifty-five of whom are elected by the guardians from among themselves, and the remaining eighteen nominated by the Local Government board for their expert knowledge. The board now owns ten fever hospitals, with ac-commodation for 4,000 patients; four im-beelle asylums, with 6,000 inmates; hospital ships and convalescent home for 15,000 small oox cases; the Exmouth training ship, which raine 600 workhouse boys for the navy, etc.; schools for the education of 400 imbecile children, and an ambulance service for the whole of London. The maintenance of pa-tients is charged to the parishes and unions. scording to the number received from each. The other maintenance expenses, servants, buildings, etc., are common charges levied throughout the metropolis.

This board must not be confounded with

the asylums committee of the county council, which is a separate body altogether, having charge of the general county asylums, formerly under control of the county justices. Nor has it anything whatever to do with the great London hospitals, which are mainly supported by endowments and metropolitan hospital Sunday funds.

point of fact, however, this theory is not entirely carried out in practice. Things that are common to all London are not always in

outside the city, there are twenty-nine par-ish vestries, twelve district boards and one local board (Woolwich). The explanation of the term district board is as follows: When parish vestries are too small to be independent sanitary bodies, they combine to elect a district board, which undertakes the maintenance of local streets and sanitary works, but the vestries retain the duty of establishing and maintaining public libraries baths, wash houses and cometeries. There ire forty-two of these amalgamated parishes which elect 620 delegates to the twelve dis trict boards. The total membership of the parish vestries, including the local board of Woolwich, is 4,032. They hold office for three years, one-third retiring annually and peing eligible for re-election. The elec-corates comprise all who are qualified under other the parliamentary or the county franchises, but in this case a voter, instead of having one vote only, or being confined to one borough, is entitled to vote as many imes as he has qualifications in different parishes. The qualifying period is the same as for parliamentary franchise. Women car vote for and are eligible for election to the vestries and boards.

An interesting point is to be noticed in connection with the establishing of local free libraries. Before it can proceed in the matter the vestry must take a poll of the ratepayers of the district for and against the proposal. The majority decides the matter, and thus it happens that free libraries flourish in some parts of London and are totally excluded from others, according to the revailing whim of the local inhabitants. GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Whatever may be their moral condition

ondoners cannot be reasonably stigmatized es a people who walk in physical darkness At the first suggestion of twilight the whole place is rapidly flooded with an admirable artificial illuminant. Gas is still the pre-dominant feature, but not even the conserv atism of the old city has been able to re-sist the extensive inroads of electricity. At present the contracts for supply of gas are monopolized by twelve companies, three of whom may be described as the great gas companies of the metropolis. The collective capital invested in them represents a total of nineteen and a half millions sterling. The price of the gas varies almost as much as the redibility of the gas meters. from 56 cents per cubic foot in the south to 92 cents per cubic foot in the north. Out of this the companies pay an average divi-dend of rather more than 9 per cent. The gas has to be supplied at 16 candle-power and is officially tested by the chemists' de partment of the county council. At the option of the consumer, and on payment of a small fee, the council will also test the gas meters. If a meter is found to be degas meters. If a meter is found to be de-fective the fee must be paid by the company. With the exception of the three instances referred to, the supply of electric light in London is entirely in the hands of private companies. They have not the same power They have not the same power as the gas companies, neither do any of the hold a monopoly. Under the electric light ing act the Board of Trade grants provi sional orders and licenses for the supply electricity, and preference would certai

they cannot under the act be bought out except by friendly agreement, until after forty-two years. Bucklin's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin

be given to an application from a municipal body. The local authorities, therefore, have

only themselves to blame for allowing c

eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give per-fect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co Omaha, Nebraska

Concerning Suicide. Dr. Max Muller, professor of comparative eligion at Oxford, has been groping among he statistics on the subject of suicide, and he finds first that there is no ordinance in the bible prohibiting suicide, and that Prot-estants, who rest their religious life more

THE TWO NEEDFUL TARIFF PROVISIONS

many for Row Material that Could Have Been Raised Here

The sugar question is deservedly attracting nuch attention in this country. The ability of the United States to raise sufficient raw material to supply the home demand for sugar is now conceded, and the press in general is a unit in urging development of the industry. Among the latest advocates of the home industry idea is the New York Sun, which presents the following review

make our total annual consumption fully 2,100,500 tons.

As we are now situated our financial condiion is constantly strained and put in peril ecause of the calls on us from foreign coun ries for gold. If we should make only me-half of the sugar we use, the relief, so far as our financial situation is concerned would be equivalent to doubling our gold production.

000,000.

PAROCHIAL VESTRIES.

These are the authorities who carry out local administration in London. The theory is that all matters of purely local concern should be managed by them, and that matters which are common to all London should be taken in hand by the county council. In point of fact, however, this theory is not one of the chief glories of his administra-

tion. It is doubtful if sugar beets can be success are common to all London are not always in the hands of the central authority, and matters of local concern are not in every case relegated to the local body.

The present organization of vestries and district boards dates from the metropolitan management act of 1855, when the old ecclesiastical parochial vestries were raised to the dignity of district municipal councils, but district boards usees. So, when the old ecclemanagement act of 1855, when the old eccleslastical parochial vestries were raised to the
dignity of district municipal councils, but
retained their priestly name. Their areas
retained their priestly name, as much in municipal works as weight of the sugar in the best comes from the sunshine and not from the soil, and those countries which have a mild climate. ombined with the greatest amount of sur he ones which will produce sugar beets the richest in sugar and with the highest degree of purity. This accounts for the fact that California, Utah, Nebraska and New Mexico have beaten the world's record in raising rich and pure sugar beets.

In France and Germany the percentage o sugar in the beets varies from 10 to 14 per cent, depending on the season. A fair averige, taking one season with another, is about 12 to 13 per cent, from which 180 to 20 pounds a ton of marketable sugar are ex racted.

high percentage of saccharine matter, com pared with those of a low percentage, in the successful prosecution of this industry cannot be overestimated. A factory able twork 100,000 tons of beets in a campaign o 130 days would cost, with sufficient work ng capital, about \$450,000. The difference in yield of sugar from 100,000 tons of beet quantity running 17 per cent, would be 3,000 tons of sugar. The factory expense would be little more for working the latter than the former, but the increased gros come, with sugar at 31/2 cents a pound would be \$210,000, which sum, under the method now ruling, would be nearly equally divided between the farmers and the factory. The question of purity cuts an almost equally important figure. It is well known that the higher the percentage of sugar the higher the purity; that means that the juice contains less of those elements which revent crystallization, causing a loss sugar. The average purity of beets raise in France and Germany is about 80, while that of those raised in New Mexico aver-

NEBRASKA AND CALIFORNIA. It is, therefore, easy to see to what exsugar business in any locality is an agricultural question. This will not be appre-ciated by many who embark in the business. and many failures will be inevitable. In

"In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy"

lightly turns to his bicycle for the coming season. Shall it be a

If he be a shrewd buyer, yes. One hundred dollars is a good invest-

Ladies Who Value

Thirty Million Dollars Paid to Ger--Instructive Facts.

of the arid region the falls and early win-ters are dry. Unquestionably, those parts of the arid region where irrigation is posssible which are not too far north and which are not of too great elevation are the

of the subject together with suggestions as to a protective tarin:

The consumption of stgar in the United States is about sixty pounds per capita. With the population of 70,000,000 this would

The production of sugar in this country does not exceed 400,000 tons, and of this only about 40,000 tons is beet sugar. We import from foreign countries about 1,700,000 tons, most of it being brown or raw sugar, which is purchased by the American Sugar Refining company and by other refiners, who refine and sell it, directly or indirectly, to onsumers. Most of this vast quantity of mported sugar comes from countries which either buy very little from us or discriminate against American products. In 1896 the eastern refiners bought 500,000 tons of brown r raw German beet sugar, for which, includor raw German beet sugar, for which, including freight, about \$30,000,000 must have been paid. It is not yet definitely reported what our total foreign sugar bill was in 1896, but for the year ending June 30, 1894, it was \$120,000,000. Generally, it takes nearly all our exports of breadstuffs to pay for our investiglances. All our exports of proviaported sugar. All our exports of provibarely pay our sugar bill.

MODERATE PROTECTION. It is probable that with only moderate

protection the beet sugar industry will be rapidly developed, but with the best we can hope for it is doubtful if the produc-tion of sugar in the United States can catch up with the consumption in twenty years. By that time our population will certainly be 100,000,000, and our consumption of sugar will be at least 3,600,000 tons annually, of which probably 3,000,000 tons will be beet sugar. Our yearly sugar bill will probably then amount to at least \$280, What would the production of tons of beet sugar mean to our farmers? It would mean that they mus produce annually about 33,000,000 tons of sugar beets, which would give them, at the lowest estimate, \$130,000,000. It would employ 3,300,000 acres of the best farming land and not less than 500,000 men in the fields. It would also employ an army of men it the factories. In transportation and in other employments. It would use 5,000,000 tons

PER CENT OF SUGAR.

The importance of having beets with ages 84 cent,

ment when spent for a wheel

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH"

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> Gate City Cycle Co., 424 South 15th Street, OMAHA, NEB.

ed complexion must use Pozzoni's Pow der. It produces a soft and beautiful skin

Nebraska, for instance, they have cheaper fuel, labor and transportation than in California. Their product is 2,000 miles nearer market, and yet with all these apparent intrable service as chairman of presswork market, and yet with all these apparent mirable service as chairman of pressworl advantages and with the aid of a state during the campaign for the suffrage amend bounty the financial results have been in-significant compared with those obtained by he factories situated where the soil is rich n the proper elements, water for Irrigation abundant, almost constant sunshine, and a dry ripening and harvest time. A week's rain after the beets are ripe deprives them of nearly haif their sugar. In most parts

places for profitably carrying on the beet Many take it for granted that the interests of the sugar refiners and those of the beet sugar men will be deadly opposed to each other. Probably this may not be found, in actual experience, to be true.

THE FOREIGN PRODUCT. In France, Germany and Austria a very large proportion of the beet sugar factories make brown, or raw, sugar, which they sell to the large refineries at home or ship to foreign refiners A large quantity goes to England and Scotland, and, as before stated. over 500,000 tons were purchased by Ameri can refiners in 1896. Brown beet sugar of a certain polariscope test is quite as valuable as cane sugar of the same test. The mode of refining is precisely the same and there is to difference in the resulting product.

White beet sugar produced by our American factories does not sell for quite as much as the white sugar produced by the great refineries. It is sometimes a little off color and the quality in the same factory may vary slightly from year to year, depending on the quality of the beets or the skill of those running the factory. In fact the production of raw sugar and refining and distributing t to the public are two different trades. Sugar refineries are usually enormous con cerns, employing large capital, high-priced men of great skill and fitted with laborsaving and costly devices and processes which any beet sugar factory cannot afford. They receive raw sugar from many sources, it is mixed up and treated as a whole, just as the mixed up and treated as a whole, just as the ores are in large smelters, and the result is a uniform product from month to month and year to year, which it is difficult to obtain by any single beet sugar factory. One moderate sized refinery in Philadelphia uses 125,000 tons of raw sugar annually. This is about thirteen times as much as the largest beet sugar factory in the United States can produce. PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

It seems clear, therefore, that the building up of the beet sugar industry in the United States will not end or outlaw the great sugar refining and distributing companies. f such a specific duty is put on raw sugar hat it can be profitably produced here in large quantities cheaper than it can be large quantities cheaper than it can be imported, the skill, the capital, and the hold on the market controlled by the great refiners will be as necessary to the beet sugar men as the raw product they produce will be to the refiners. will be to the refiners. Rightly considered, their interests are or should be identical, and there should be no conflict between them in the making of a new tariff. They should be able to agree on two things—a specific duty on raw sugar, and a stiff duty against the refined duty of bounty-paying countries. Think of our paying about 330,000,000 yearly for German sugar when that government does all in its power to exclude American products from its mar-

The public sentiment in favor of our mak ng our own sugar is so intense that a suffitient duty to accomplish it seems sure to be enacted. The new administration is ledged to it, it is in harmony with republican policy, and manifesaly to our interests as a nation. Surely the great army of farmers and workingmen who sorely need relef will be listened to by the party which has pledged itself in its national platform t oster the domestic sugar industry. promise redeemed, the industry can be builup to large proportions to the advantage of the refluers now in the business, if they and the beet sugar producers work togethe Germany.

Susan B. Anthony's Blographer. Mrs. Ida A. Harper, who is to write the bigraphy of Susan B. Anthony, is a well known journalist of ability, having been connected with the most prominent western news papers. For some time past she was managing editor of the Terre Haute Daily News besides doing all the paper's political writng. For several years she partment in the Saturday Evening Mail, be sides being a traveling correspondent of the Chicago Times, Cleveland Leader, Detroit Free Press and Indianapolis Journal. Mrs.



CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE—Omaha, Neb. February 24,187.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock m., central standard time, March 29, 187, and then opened, for furnishing transportation, drayage, and for handling stores in Department of the Platte during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for transportation on Route No.—"and addressed to D. D. WHEELER, Major, Q. M.

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For over thirty years the

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Platte Land company will be held at the office of said company in Lincoln, Neb., at 10:30 o'clock a. m., on the first Wednesday in March, 1897, being the third day of the month. day of the month.

By order of the board of directors.

R. O. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Lincoln, Neb., February 1, 1897.

Notice of Irrigation Bond Sale.

Scaled bids will be received up to April 1, 1837, at 2 p. m., for the sale of \$32,000 bonds of the Lillian Irrigation district, \$25,000 of said bonds are of the denomination of \$500 cach and \$7,000 of \$100 each. Address P. L. METCALF, Secretary, Walworth, Neb.



CURE YOURSELF!

ment in California. It is expected that the writing of the blography will occupy one year, during which time Mrs. Harper will remain in Rochester and do the work under the supervision of Miss Anthony,

Rendy to Listen.

Chicago Tribune: "Can I talk to you few minutes?" asked the life insurance agent "Yes," replied the superintendent of the factory, "if you don't mind walking about the building with me. I haven't really the time

"That's all right," said the agent. "I'd rather move around a little, anyway." The superintendent led the way out to the pattern room, thence into the woodworkers' department, stopping every moment or two to converse with some operative, and took his caller at last into the room where the huge triphammers were filling the air with their nearthly din.
"Now," he said, yelling into the ear of the

life insurance man, "I am ready to listen t you. Go ahead."

Supreme In South Carolina. Congressman McLaurin of South Carolina vouches for the following story in the vouches for the following story in the Washington Post: "The late constitutional convention in South Carolina passed an educational qualification declaring that a voter to register must believe in a Supreme Being and be able to read or understand the constitution when read to sim. In the county of Horry, generally called the independent republic, an old negro came into the supervisor's office to register.

""Well, who is He, what do you call Him?" asked the supervisor.

"Oh, him is Mr. Johnny McDermott, de clerk ob de co't."

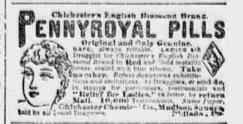
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile has H. Fletcher warpen.

Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption has been complete. Plenty of fresh air and a well-nourished body will check the progress of the disease. Nutritious foods are well in their way, but the best food of all is Cod-liver Oil. When partly digested, as in Scott's Emulsion, it does not disturb the stomach and the body secures the whole benefit of the amount taken. If you want to read more about

it let us send you a book. SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

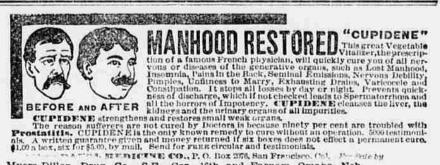


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Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this BLOOD PCISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cureD BY THE cases and challenge the world for a case CURED BY THE we can not cure. This disease brasiways baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent scaled on

mercury, iodide IT IS QUICKLY potnsh, and still have aches and pains, Mucous IT IS QUICKLY Patches in mouth,

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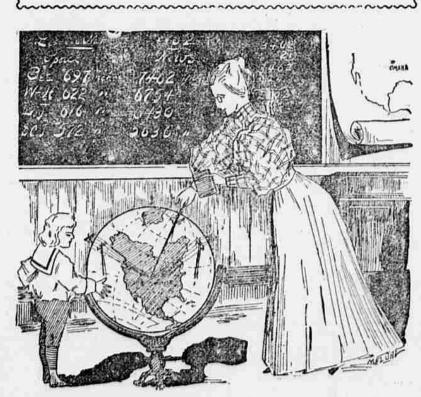


Myers-Dillon Drug Co., S.E. Cor. 16th and Farnam, Omaha, Neb.



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LESSON NO. 3. Do you not see Omaha on the globe? Do you not also notice the telegraph wires leading away into distant lands? These carry the news from all parts of the globe direct to the Bee Building. We have already shown you how The Bee surpasses all competitors in amount of news

published and now we will have a lesson on

FOREIGN CABLE NEWS ** Taking four days—February 14, 15, 16 and 17—being the Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

editions, this is the result: | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Total |Feb. 14 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 16 | Feb. 17 inches 121¼ 46¼ 52½ inches 53½ 38¼ 52½ inches 58¾ 48 29¼ Inches 48½ 37 41 70 | 290 531/4 | 1674/4 26 | 192 361/4 | 1624/4 World-Herald printed
Lincoln Journal printed

Here again THE BEE is ahead of all competitorsfor a comparison of Sunday and the following three week days:

THE BEE printed 290 inches. The World-Herald printed 1675 inches. The Lincoln Journal printed 162 inches.

The Sloux City Journal printed 162% inches. That gives THE OMAHA BEE for the same period: 1224 Inches (about 6 colums) more than the World-Herald. 122 Inches (about 5 columns) more than the Lincoln Journal. 127 Inches (about 7 columns) more than the Sioux City Journal.

YOU CAN'T READ IT ALL UNLESS YOU

.. Read The Bee ..